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ABSTRACT

This report contains a brief description of the institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in Massachusetts. The first section covers the institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth, both public and private, and both nonprofit and proprietary. The second section describes briefly the various agencies involved in higher education including the Executive Office of Educational Affairs, the Board of Higher Education, the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Education, the Higher Education Facilities Commission and the Higher Education Assistance Corporation. The paper concludes with a brief summary of the Governor's higher education reorganization plan including proposals for: (1) two statewide boards to replace the seven existing boards with statewide responsibilities; (2) five new regional education boards to represent each part of the state; and (3) individual campuses and local school systems to have the power to determine their own affairs, control their resources, and select their professionals. (Author/PG)

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A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH HIGHER EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

By

Members of the Study Staff

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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STAFF PAPER

To: Massachusetts Study Files

From: Study Staff

Re: The request for a brief description of the institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in Massachusetts which could be sent to outside consultants.

Attached is a paper describing briefly the institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in Massachusetts.

The first section covers the institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth, both public and private, and both non-profit and proprietary.

The second section describes briefly the various agencies involved in higher education including the Executive Office of Educational Affairs, the Board of Higher Education, the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Education, the Higher Education Facilities Commission and the Higher Education Assistance Corporation.

At the end of the paper there is a brief summary of the Governor's higher education reorganization plan.

The institutions and agencies mentioned in this paper should review the draft if the material set forth is to be included in the Academy's final report.

Institutions of Higher Education in Massachusetts

In Massachusetts, higher education is offered by publicly supported institutions, by private non-profit institutions and by proprietary institutions.

Public Institutions

The public sector of higher education in Massachusetts consists of the five segments:

- University of Massachusetts
- State Colleges
- Regional Community Colleges
- Lowell Technological Institute
- Southeastern Massachusetts University

In addition there are the two municipal junior colleges and 26 public vocational schools which offer post secondary education.

University of Massachusetts

The University of Massachusetts was founded in Amherst, Massachusetts in 1863 under the Morrill Land Grant Act as Massachusetts Agricultural College. The institution became Massachusetts State College in 1931 and the University of Massachusetts in 1947. Today the University has campuses in Amherst, Boston and Worcester.

UMass/Amherst is primarily a residential university. It offers

a large variety of academic programs -- many up to and including the Ph.D. level. In the fall of 1972 this campus had a full-time equivalent state-funded enrollment of almost 22,000 students. An enrollment ceiling of 25,000 is planned.

The University of Massachusetts at Boston is a non-residential institution. It opened in September, 1965 in downtown Boston in one owned and a half a dozen rented buildings. In the first two of its planned five colleges, the University offers a B.A. degree in liberal arts fields. (It also offers a Masters Degree to a few students in three fields.) In the fall of 1972 there was a full-time equivalent, state-funded enrollment of about 5,500 students.

UMass/Boston's new campus at Columbia Point is scheduled to open in the academic year 1973-74. An additional 1,000 students will be enrolled at that time. Some of those students will be entering Boston's third college, the College of Public and Community Service. In a 1973 statement of policy the Board set an enrollment ceiling for UMass/Boston of 12,500 students to be reached gradually over a period of years.

The Medical School at Worcester admitted its first class of 16 students for September, 1970. As of fall, 1972 there were 64

students at the school. In September, 1973, the Medical School will be providing a full four year couse. That date will also mark the opening of the Basic and Clinical Science Building and Power Plant.

Robert Wood, who took office in October, 1970, is the first president to preside over the present system of three campuses. The affairs of the Amherst and Boston campuses are directed by their Chancellors and Worcester's Medical School by its Dean.

The final authority in decision making for the University rests with the 26 member Board of Trustees, each appointed by the Governor to serve a seven year term.

State Colleges

All eleven of the institutions in the Massachusetts State College System were founded before 1900, nine of them as normal schools. Those nine are located at Boston, Bridgewater, Fitchburg, Framingham, Lowell, North Adams, Salem, Westfield and Worcester. The System also includes two specialized colleges: the Massachusetts College of Art and the Massachusetts Maritime Academy. In 1960, the normal schools were renamed "State Colleges" and began to diversify their fields of study.

Since that year Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degree programs have been developed in most of the liberal arts and

in several professional areas. Except for the Maritime Academy, the State Colleges also offer the master's degree in education and related fields. In addition, a few of the State Colleges offer the master's degree in some liberal arts subjects.

The full-time equivalent, state-funded enrollment at the 11 campuses in the fall of 1972 was about 29,000 students.

The State Colleges were placed under the authority of an autonomous governing Board of Trustees composed of 11 laymen by the Willis/Harrington Act of 1965. Lawrence E. Dennis became Provost of the State College System in 1970.

Regional Community Colleges

The Board of Regional Community Colleges was established by the Legislature in 1958 to determine the need for education at the community and junior colleges level. There are now 13 such colleges in operation; Berkshire (at Pittsfield), Bristol (at Fall River), Cape Cod (at West Barnstable), Greenfield, Holyoke, Massachusetts Bay (at Watertown), Massasoit (at Duxbury), Middlesex (at Bedford), Mount Wachusett (at Gardner), Northern Essex (at Haverhill), North Shore (at Beverly), Quinsigamond (at Worcester) and Springfield Technical. Franklin Park (in Roxbury, Boston) and Bunker Hill (in

Charlestown, Boston) will open in the academic year 1973-74.

Each college is a two year institution. The curriculum programs are comprehensive, meeting the needs of those who plan to transfer to senior colleges or universities and those who seek vocational training in preparation for careers in business, industry, the allied health fields or service occupations. The Associate Degree is awarded upon completion of two-year career or transfer programs.

In the fall of 1972, there was a full-time equivalent, state-funded enrollment of 21,000 students in the 13 community colleges then existing. The continuing education enrollment exceeds, in head count, the state funded enrollment and is viewed as an integral part of community college responsibility.

The Community College System is governed by a 17-man Board. William G. Dwyer is President.

Lowell Technological Institute

The Institute opened in 1897 to teach textile technology subjects. In 1913 it was granted the right to confer four-year degrees in textile engineering and textile chemistry. Since 1949 degree programs have been added in a wide range of technological, scientific, and engineering fields. The Institute grants the Bachelor of Business Administration degree; the Bachelor of Science degree;

the Master of Science degree in a number of engineering and pure and applied science fields; and the Ph.D. in chemistry and physics.

In the fall of 1972 the Institute had a full time equivalent, state-funded enrollment of 3,500 students.

The Institute is governed by an 18 member Board.

Everett V. Olsen is President of the Institute.

Southeastern Massachusetts University

Southeastern Massachusetts Technical Institute was created in 1960 by the legislature to provide a diversified educational program for the southeastern Massachusetts area. The legislature directed that the Institute assume the responsibilities of two existing colleges in the area -- Bradford Durfee College of Technology and the New Bedford Institute of Technology, both of which had been established in 1895. This consolidation was effected in 1964.

In 1965 baccalaureate degree programs in the humanities and social sciences were instituted to complement existing programs in engineering, the sciences, business administration, textile technology, and the fine and applied arts. In 1969 the Institute became Southeastern Massachusetts University, and the institution now offers the Master's degree in Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Textile Chemistry, Textile Technology and Visual Design.

In the fall of 1972 the university had a full-time equivalent, state-funded enrollment of about 3,800 students. The university is governed by a 16 member Board. Donald E. Walker assumed the presidency in September, 1972.

Municipal Junior Colleges

Two municipal junior colleges in Newton and Quincy provide two year transfer and occupational education to students from those communities and elsewhere and offer the associates in arts degree. These higher education institutions are separate from other segments. Both colleges are part of the school system of their communities.

In the fall of 1972 full-time enrollment in Newton Junior College was about 450 and enrollment in Quincy Junior College was about 1300. The president of Newton Junior College is Charles W. Dudley and the president of Quincy Junior College is Edward F. Pierce.

Post-secondary Public Vocational Schools

In addition to the five public segments described above, post-secondary vocational and technical education is offered in 26 publicly supported vocational schools. Occupational education is offered to youth or adults who have completed or left high school and who are available for an organized program of full-time study. The programs range alphabetically from accounting to surgical technician.

One public vocational school, Blue Hills Regional Technical Vocational School, offers an Associate's degree. Another, Essex Agricultural and TEchnical, will offer an Associate's degree to graduates in June 1973 in conjunction with North Shore Community College.

In the fall of 1972 about 3,700 students were enrolled full-time in the public vocational schools.

Private Non-Profit Institutions

There are about 105 private non-profit colleges and universities in Massachusetts. Of that number, 60 are accredited by the region's collegiate accrediting agency, the New England Association of Schools and Colleges; 12 are in some stage of securing accreditation from the Association; and 15 are authorized to grant a degree by the Commonwealth (some of which are professional schools accredited by the appropriate accrediting agency). The remaining 18 institutions do not meet degree granting requirements.

Fifty of the private colleges and universities belong to the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Massachusetts. Burton Hallowell is President and James True, Executive Director.

Proprietary Institutions

It is estimated that there are no fewer than 500 proprietary institutions offering instruction in a variety of commercial, technical and health fields. The Board of Higher Education reports that 35 to 50 such institutions have contacted the Board about the possibility of their being authorized to grant degrees. One such organization is the consulting firm Arthur D. Little which wishes

to offer a Ph.D. program; another is the Katherine Gibbs Secretarial School which wishes to offer an associates degree.

Agencies Concerned with Higher Education in Massachusetts

The main governmental or government-sponsored agencies concerned with higher education in Massachusetts are the following:

Executive Office of Educational Affairs

The Executive Office of Educational Affairs was created by the 1969 Reorganization Act, which established a Cabinet under the Governor. The principal purposes of the Office are: to coordinate the activities and programs of state educational agencies; to conduct studies of their organization, procedures and practices; to recommend to the Governor desirable changes in the laws relating to their organization and structure; and to review their budgets prior to submission to the Budget Director.

Joseph M. Cronin was appointed Secretary of Educational Affairs in 1971.

Board of Higher Education

The Board of Higher Education is an independent state agency, created by the Willis/Harrington Act.

The Board consists of a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Massachusetts, of the State Colleges, of the Regional Community Colleges, of the Lowell Technological Institute, and of Southeastern Massachusetts University, and of seven persons appointed by the Governor, one of whom is a member of the governing board of a private institution of higher education in the Commonwealth.

The principal purposes of the Board are: to plan and support orderly and feasible expansion of each segment of public higher education and public higher education as a whole; to review the annual budget and capital outlay requests of the public institutions of higher education, their segments, and public higher education as a whole; to authorize new functions and new programs; and to administer the State wide scholarship program (current appropriation, $8 million).

Patrick McCarthy was appointed Chancellor of the Board in 1972.

Massachusetts Advisory Council on Education

The Massachusetts Advisory Council on Education is an independent state agency created also by the Willis/Harrington Act.

The Council consists of the Chancellor of the Board of Higher Education, the Commissioner of Education and nine persons appointed by the Governor.

The purpose of the Council is to recommend policies to improve all phases of public education in Massachusetts. To do so, the Council commissions studies on significant educational issues.

Ronald Jackson is the Acting Director of the Council.

Higher Education Facilities Commission

The Higher Education Facilities Commission was established in 1964 by the Massachusetts legislature in response to Section 105 (a) of Title I of the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

The Commission's main purpose is to determine higher education construction needs, draw up a state facilities plan,and supervise the granting of funds to colleges and universities within the state for undergraduate academic facilities.

The Commission is located within the Department of Education, but is not subject to its controls. The Commission is composed of the Commissioner of Education, the President of the University of

Massachusetts, the President of Lowell Technological Institute, the President of Southeastern Massachusetts University, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges, the Chairman of the Board of the Regional Community Colleges, and thirteen persons appointed by the Governor including seven representatives of diverse types of private higher education institutions.

The Executive Director of the Commission is Edward F. Bocko, Sr.

Higher Education Assistance Corporation

The Higher Education Assistance Corporation was organized in 1956 under a special charter enacted by the Massachusetts state legislature. The Corporation is a private, non-profit agency which does not receive any state funds. Its board is composed of academicians, bankers and businessmen; there are no state appointments to the board.

The Corporation's main purpose is to make commercial credit resources available for student loans. In order to do this, the Corporation, with the cooperation of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, established the Higher Education Loan Plan (HELP) which enables the commercial, mutual savings and cooperative banks, federal and state-chartered credit unions, and federal savings and

loan associations to make unsecured personal loans to students to help pay the expenses of their higher education. The Corporation's guarantee fund (contributions by corporations, foundations, individuals and grants from the U.S. Office of Education) guarantees the repayment to the lender of 100% of the unpaid balance of the principal amount due on a student loan.

At the present time a student may borrow up to $1500 a year, but an increase to $2500 has been approved. Total loans outstanding amount to $105 million to 220,000 students.

Mr. Helge Holst is the Executive Director of the Corporation and Mr. Joseph F. Cosgrove is Treasurer.

Building Authorities

Four separate corporations (one each for the University of Massachsuetts, the State Colleges, Southeastern Massachusetts University and Lowell Technological Institute) have been established by the legislature and authorized to construct revenue producing buildings for each of their institutions. They finance the cost by issuing tax exempt bonds or notes which are backed by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The legislature sets a limit on the amounts that can be borrowed, but changes the limit from time to time as the situation requires. The maximum term of the bonds issued is forty years.

The trustees of each building authority are appointed by the Governor. Three or four of these appointees must also be trustees of the boards of the institutions involved.

These four building authorities contract for the architectural, legal and secretarial services that are required. They do not employ any persons directly.

The building authorities are responsible for the construction and financing of revenue producing facilities at state institutions of higher education only. The construction of other buildings is handled by the State directly.

The Health and Education Facilities Authority is a public corporation created by the legislture in 1969 which sells tax exempt bonds to finance construction at private institutions of higher education and private hospitals. A nine member board appointed by the Governor serves for seven years without pay.

The authority has issued bonds to finance construction at Harvard University, Brandeis University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other institutions.

The executive director is Samuel G. Brown.

New England Board of Higher Education

The New England Board of Higher Education was created in 1955 by the ratification of the New England Higher Education Compact by the Congress and five of the New England States. Rhode Island joined in 1957

The Board consists of 43 state delegates appointed by the Governors and the legislative leaders of the compacting states.

The Board's principal activities consist of sponsoring and administering region-wide programs (for example, the New England Regional Student Program which allows New Englanders to enroll at resident tuition rates in the public higher education institutions of New England States other than their own), convening regional conferences, making studies and issuing reports.

The basic operational costs of the Board are provided by the several states in shares proportionate to their population and size.

Alan D. Ferguson is Executive Director of the Board.

Reorganization Plan

In January 1973 the Governor sent to the legislature a plan for the reorganization of public higher education. In a statement prepared by the Secretary he said that there would be:

1. Two statewide boards -- one for elementary and secondary, the other for higher education -- to set policies and minimum standards for the entire Commonwealth. They replace seven existing boards with statewide responsibilities.

2. Five new Regional Education Boards -- one for each part of the state -- to set priorities, assess needs, develop budgets,

and provide assistance to the school districts and colleges in their domains.

3. Individual campuses and local school systems. They will determine their internal affairs (more than at present in the case of higher education), control most of their own resources, and select skilled professionals. Each campus will have a new "board of visitors" to offer advice and wisdom.

The three levels are tied into one another through a participatory governing system. The regional boards will have some members selected by the campuses and school committees in the region. The two statewide boards will have members elected by the regional boards. Students will participate at all three levels, as will outstanding laymen.

The members of the Board of Post-Secondary Education will serve as trustees of a united university and college system for Massachusetts. The Board will take over the responsibilities of the present Board of Higher Education. In addition, it will assume those functions of the five existing segmental boards not delegated to the campuses or to the Regional Boards. Moreover, it will be designated (with additional members, if required to comply with the Federal law) as the State's "1202 planning commission" under the

Education Amendments of 1972.

The Board will employ a Chancellor of Post-secondary Education who will also serve as President of the University and College System (selected with the approval of the Secretary) and his central administrative staff.

Although the custodian of far-reaching powers, the Board of Post-secondary Education will not serve as the immediate governing body for individual institutions of higher education. That responsibility will rest with the Regional Education Boards.

For example, all matters concerning students or personnel will be handled at the regional level, as well as the initial development of budgets, the actual disbursement of funds, and the primary planning and administration of educational programs.

The principal exception is in the realm of graduate degree programs where the State Board of Post-secondary Education will bear primary responsibility for budgeting and supervision, in conjunction with the Regional Boards and appropriate campus governance units.